

INTRODUCED BY J. READ

A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT PROHIBITING THE STATE FROM IMPLEMENTING ANY FEDERAL GREENHOUSE GAS REGULATORY PROGRAM; AND PROVIDING AN IMMEDIATE EFFECTIVE DATE."

WHEREAS, the 10th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States guarantees and reserves to the states and their people all powers not granted to the federal government and the guaranty of those powers is a matter of compact between the state and people of Montana; and

WHEREAS, at the time the Constitution of the United States was ratified in 1788, Article I, section 8, of the Constitution of the United States was meant and understood not to grant Congress general police powers or the power to regulate the internal affairs of the states or their people, and these internal affairs include the regulation of greenhouse gases produced by biological, mechanical, or chemical processes, including refuse and agricultural operations; and

WHEREAS, Article I, section 8, of the Constitution of the United States was not meant or understood to authorize Congress to regulate wholly intrastate manufacturing, and this intrastate manufacturing includes the regulation of greenhouse gases; and

WHEREAS, Article I, section 8, of the Constitution of the United States was not meant to authorize Congress to prohibit any aspect of interstate trade except as necessary and proper to prevent state protectionism and to ensure that interstate trade occurs smoothly and efficiently among states, and this understanding, as it pertains to the regulation of greenhouse gases, has never been modified by an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; and

WHEREAS, the regulation of intrastate commerce, as it pertains to intrastate greenhouse gas emissions, is excluded from the meaning and understanding of Article I, section 8, of the Constitution of the United States; and

WHEREAS, Congress has not expressly preempted state regulation of intrastate manufacturing, commerce, or trade pertaining to the regulation of greenhouse gases; and

WHEREAS, under the 10th Amendment, the people and state of Montana retain their exclusive power to regulate intrastate commerce as it pertains to greenhouse gas emissions; and

WHEREAS, the Constitution of the State of Montana declares that the people of this state have the sole and exclusive right to govern themselves as a free, sovereign, and independent state and that the people of this state shall exercise and enjoy every power, jurisdiction, and right pertaining to that right.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:

Climate-change alarmists are quite candid about the underlying motive of cap and trade, and science has nothing to do with it. Consider the following:

"Every aspect of our lives must be subjected to an inventory."

— House Speaker Nancy Pelosi, *plugging personal carbon ration cards during a trip to China in 2009*

"You have to find ways to exaggerate the threat.... I sometimes wish that we could have, over the next five or ten years, a lot of horrid things happening — you know, like tornadoes in the Midwest and so forth — that would get people very concerned about climate change."

— Thomas Schelling, *Nobel Prize-winning economist and former presidential advisor*

"We want to move from suicidal gray capitalism ... so the green economy will start off as a small subset, and we're going to push it, and push it, and push

it, until it becomes the engine for transforming the whole society."

— Obama's future (and now former) Green Jobs Czar Van Jones *in a 2008 interview*

"We need to make sure that ... eventually, we can get to a system where an electric company will be able to hold back some of the power so that maybe your air conditioner won't operate at its peak."

— Energy and Climate Czar Carol Browner *in a March 2009 interview with U.S. News & World Report*

"Stop building airports, switch to electric cars and shut down coal-fired power stations as part of a 'planned recession' to avoid dangerous climate change."

— A September 2009 London Telegraph column offering advice for Britain

"We must leave behind 10,000 years of civilization.... If we live at all, we will have to figure out how to live locally ... [which] means we are able to get every-

thing we need in walking (or animal riding) distance."

— Communist Adam B. Sachs *writing in Girl magazine, August 1968*

"One of the ways [global-warming awareness] will drive the change is through global governance and global agreements."

— Former Vice President Al Gore, *installing the virtues of the Waxman-Markey bill after it passed the House in 2009*

"This is not an environment bill."

— Senator John Kerry (D-Mass.) *on cap and trade*

"It's not a global warming bill to me, because global warming as a reason to pass legislation doesn't exist anymore."

— Senator Lindsey Graham (R-S.C.) *on cap and trade*

"Cap-and-trade is a tax, and it's a great big one."

— Representative John Dingell (D-Mich.)

By ANNE JOLIS

Last week a severe storm froze Dallas under a sheet of ice, just in time to disrupt the plans of the tens of thousands of (American) football fans descending on the city for the Super Bowl. On the other side of the globe, Cyclone Yasi slammed northeastern Australia, destroying homes and crops and displacing hundreds of thousands of people.

Some climate alarmists would have us believe that these storms are yet another baleful consequence of man-made CO2 emissions. In addition to the latest weather events, they also point to recent cyclones in Burma, last winter's fatal chills in Nepal and Bangladesh,

Global-warming alarmists insist that economic activity is the problem, when the available evidence show it to be part of the solution. We may not be able to do anything about the weather, extreme or otherwise. But we can make sure we have the resources to deal with it when it comes.

Miss Jolis is an editorial page writer for The Wall Street Journal Europe.

Independent Record

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New national forest plan unveiled

By EVE BYRON
Independent Record

Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack unveiled a new national forest management proposal Thursday that could replace rules created in 1982, which govern most activities on U.S. Forest Service property.

In a conference call from Washington, D.C., Vilsack called the new proposal "a critical component" for future forest use.

"It is a collaborative and science-based framework ... to restore the health and resilience of the national forests," Vilsack said. "It has a strong emphasis on protecting and enhancing water and critical habitats."

Environmental groups are still wading through the 94-page document posted online at www.fs.usda.gov/planningrule, but The Wilderness Society gave the proposal a B grade "for developing a 21st-century proposal for a new forest planning rule."

"The Forest Service has made a tremendous improvement over the failed policy of the past decade by improving protection for supplies of clean

Send comments

Comments can be submitted at www.govcomments.com. They can be sent via regular mail to: Forest Service Planning DEIS, c/o Bear West Co., 132 E. 500 South, Bountiful, Utah, 84010; or faxed to 801-397-1605. Written comments should include "planning rule" on the cover sheet or first page. Comments can be viewed online at www.contentanalysisgroup.com/fsrd.



drinking water, recreational access and wildlife habitat," said William Meadows, the society's president. "The magnificence of our national forests, however, are too important to settle for that grade. The Wilderness Society and all of our supporters will be staying after class to give the agency all the extra credit assignments it needs to boost its final grade to an A plus."

The new management proposal is being developed under the National Forest Management Act, or NFMA, and would apply to 193 million acres of national forests and grasslands in 44 states. The new rule goes further on protecting clean

water supplies; requires that all forest plans include a sustainable recreation element; and for the first time states that forest plans need to anticipate potential climate changes.

Representatives of the logging industry are still looking over the document, but said they believe the forests need to be managed for multiple uses.

"We look forward to working with the Forest Service throughout the rulemaking process to make sure our national forests meet the needs of the American people by providing a sustainable supply of wood fiber to support forest products mills and local economies as well as providing for wildlife, recreation and other uses," said Jan Poling, general counsel and vice president of the American Forest and Paper Association.

Vilsack said he intends to have the planning rule consider the "full suite" of uses.

"Outdoor recreation, wilderness protection, grazing opportunities, ecosystem opportunity that might arise over time, sustainable recreational opportunities and

More **FOREST**, page 9A

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Forest

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access — these plans were written in a way that also support these and cultural and historical uses," Vilsack said. "We'll also seek public information at the beginning, rather than after we reach a decision."

He noted that they held 40 meetings around the country that more than 3,000 people par-

ticipated in, and received 26,000 comments prior to putting the new proposal out to the public for additional comments. After the document is formally published in the federal register on Feb. 14, the public will have until May 16 to comment on it. Vilsack also plans on holding a national public roundtable in Washington on March 10, followed by public meetings in 12 states, including in Billings and Missoula on March 22. Comments can be sub-

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Reporter Eve Byron: 447-4076 or eve.byron@helenair.com

MONTANA COAL COUNCIL

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February 2011

Montana Coal Council
35th Annual Convention
July 18-20, 2011
Hilton Garden Inn
Kalispell, MT

Mark your calendars
for 2011!!!

JUDGE RULES THAT LAWSUITS MAY PROCEED

District Judge Joe Hegel re-rejected arguments by the state of Montana and Arch Coal Inc. to dismiss lawsuits brought by four environmental groups challenging Montana's lease of 587 million tons of state-owned coal. Last March the State Land Board approved the lease of the Otter Creek coal reserves near Ashland for \$86 million plus future royalties. Four environmental groups later sued claiming the sale should have been reviewed under the Montana Environmental Policy Act. The state and Arch argued that the review must be done before mining, not at the leasing stage. Hegel ruled for the environmental groups saying that they had a reasonable claim in that waiting for a mining application would be too late to protect the constitutional right to a clean and healthful environment. The Attorney General's office is reviewing Hegel's ruling. Even though Attorney General Steve Bullock voted against the sale as a member of the State Land Board, his office is now charged with defending that sale because its lack of environmental review was challenged on constitutional grounds. Plaintiffs in the case are the Northern Plains Resource Council, National Wildlife Federation, Sierra Club and Montana Environmental Information Center. The Otter Creek coal tracts include more than a half-billion tons of state-owned coal interspersed with private parcels that have also been leased by Arch Coal.

ARCH COAL ACQUIRES INTEREST IN WEST COAST TERMINAL

Arch Coal of St. Louis, MO, has announced the acquisition of a stake in the Millennium Bulk Terminals-Longview, LLC, the owner of a bulk commodity terminal on the Columbia River near Longview, WA. Arch paid \$25 million for the interest and has agreed to pay "additional considerations" when certain project milestones are complete. "This transaction gives us a direct stake in participating in the growth of U.S. coal exports off the West Coast," said Steven F. Leer, Arch's chairman and CEO. "With our superior operating position in the Powder River Basin and Western Bituminous Region, we have the capability to serve growing coal demand in Asia, the world's largest and fastest-growing coal market. We believe this first project, along with others in the pipeline, will provide Arch with more exposure to the seaborne thermal market and will further unlock the value inherent in our western coal assets." Millennium Bulk Terminals, a unit of Australia's Ambre Energy, is trying to get necessary approvals and permits to complete dredging and other upgrades needed to handle coal and other bulk commodity shipments, which could begin as soon as next year. County commissioners had voted to give Millennium a permit to redevelop the site. The terminal is on a former Alcoa aluminum smelter site. The current plans are to use existing infrastructure with some minor modifications to handle loading 5 million tons of coal per year in addition to other types of bulk commodities. The site is served by both the Union Pacific and Burlington Northern Railroads, giving Arch the potential to ship coal from its mines in Colorado and Utah. Environmental groups are challenging the terminal's permitting, not only for its impact in Washington, but also for encouraging mining in Montana and Wyoming and greenhouse

gases in China. They say the county commissioners didn't consider the significance of the project's environmental consequences. The Washington state Shorelines Hearings Board now has the case. The state's Department of Ecology also filed to intervene in the hearing because the agency could be asked to approve other permits for the facility. Montana's Governor Brian Schweitzer met with Washington's governor and county commissioners in support of the proposed coal terminal. He supports the project as a way to boost Montana's coal mining industry. "This is a fact-finding mission for me," he said. He wants to learn what coal companies need to do to get the regulatory permission to build the port. Washington's governor Chris Gregoire said her position was that she wants to make sure the proper environmental and regulatory processes are followed.

MILL CREEK STATION COMES ON-LINE

NorthWestern Energy's Mill Creek Generating Station came on-line the first of January. The 150-megawatt natural gas-fired power plant is a "regulating reserve" plant, which means it can be brought on-line to generate power at times of peak demand. "The Mill Creek Station is an important contribution to providing our customers greater independence from regional market forces," said Bob Rowe, CEO. "We have been relying on out-of-state third-party providers for regulation service since the mid 1980's and the resource has been difficult to obtain and short-term in nature as regional providers keep more of this resource for their own transmission balancing needs." The plant is one of a few of its kind in the country because it primarily will provide regulating reserves, which means that it provides the reserve capacity needed to

Earth's atmosphere needs more carbon dioxide

By Leighton Steward

SHOCKING? YES! TRUE? ALSO YES! "But CO₂ is a major cause of climate change." "Yes" say the climate modelers. "No" say thousands of scientists - and "No" indicates the empirical evidence. Exercise your objective, unbiased logic, forget that all things humans do is bad for the planet (even though most are), and let's examine these subjects.

Carbon dioxide, as we learned in elementary school, is what plants "eat" to make them live and grow. Observe Figure 1 to see what would happen if CO₂ levels rise 70 percent above present levels. Planet Earth may reach that level of CO₂, an additional 300 parts per million (ppm), by early next century. What good news for food production and a general "greening" of the Earth: that plants require less water to grow as large, and sometimes larger, in a CO₂ enriched atmosphere is also good news regarding fresh water needs and food production in the more arid environments on Earth.

Observe Figure 2 to see the additional benefits of more atmospheric CO₂ to the plant and animal kingdoms. Ecosystems and habitats will become much more robust, which will be a great benefit for all plants, creatures, and humanity in general. How do we know this will be true? The agricultural community, agricultural universities, and commercial greenhouse operators have proven the response of the plant kingdom to more CO₂ in thousands of real field and laboratory studies. But might this spectacular growth not cause a depletion of nitrogen in the soil and retard future growth, as some modelers predict, and prevent further improvement in growth? Again, real studies that have been run for years do not bear this

Growth Response to 300 ppm Additional CO ₂					
	Mean % Increase	Number of Studies		Mean % Increase	Number of Studies
Grains			Fruits		
Barley	41.5	15	Cantaloupe	4.7	3
Rice	34.3	137	Sweet Cherries	59.8	8
Wheat	33	214	Strawberries	42.8	4
Average: 36.3%			Tomatoes	31.9	35
			Average: 32.8%		
Vegetables			Trees		
Green Beans	64.3	17	Black Cottonwood	124	5
Soybeans	47.6	162	Red Maple	44.2	13
White Potatoes	29.5	33	Northern Red Oak	53.3	7
Sweet Potatoes	33.7	6	Loblolly Pine	61.9	65
Corn	21.3	20	Average: 70.8%		
Carrots	77.8	5			
Average: 45.7%					

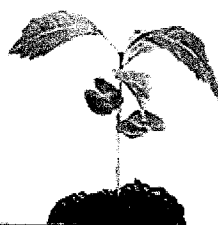
Figure 1

claim out. So rejoice! The future for a greener Earth looks great.

But what about this "scientific consensus" that says additional human-made CO₂ will cause a catastrophic runaway warming of the Earth? The assertion that more CO₂ will cause such a catastrophe is born in the minds of the climate model-

ing community. Empirical evidence that comes from studying Earth's past climates indicates no such warming should be expected. In the last 500 million years, there has never been a runaway warming, even when atmospheric levels were three-, five-, or 15-times higher than they are today. There have been times when Earth

Additional Benefits of CO₂ Enrichment



- ✓ Cause a general greening of the Earth
- ✓ Enhance capacity of ecosystems and habitats
- ✓ Raise productivity per acre
- ✓ Prevent conversion of pristine land to farm land
- ✓ More food for an expanding population
- ✓ Help plants survive environmental stresses:
 - Biological factors-disease and insects
 - Soil salinity, high or low temperatures
 - Air pollution
 - Low levels of light, water, nutrients
- ✓ Enhances
 - Larger roots and denser infill
 - Nitrogen conversion, necessary bacteria and fungi
 - Nutritional value of most vegetation and fruits

Figure 2

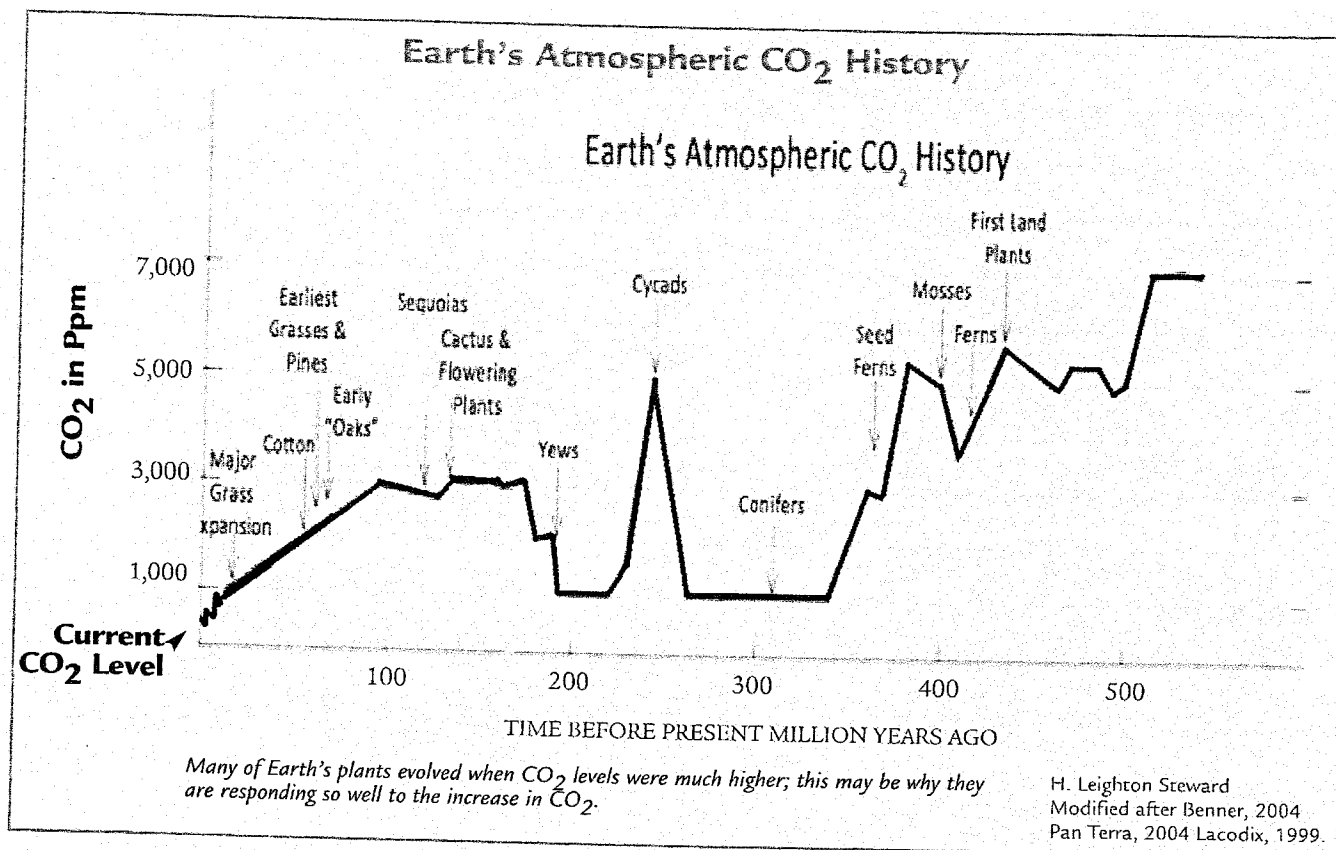


Figure 3

experienced runaway cooling – but not warming.

Humans are adding CO₂ to the atmosphere as we turn the fossil fuels, which nature sequestered in the forms of oil, natural gas and coal, back into the atmosphere from where it originally came. Look at Figure 3 to see how CO₂-starved Earth and its plants are today. Unfortunately, this benefit of additional CO₂ to Earth's atmosphere cannot go on but another century or two because these fuels will become depleted, and the residual airborne CO₂ will be again sequestered into limestone rocks, the buried remains of plants and the shells of life living in the oceans. Hopefully, technology will figure out how to return some of this sequestered CO₂ back into Earth's atmosphere to sustain the plant life, in fact all life, on our planet.

Back to the empirical observations and the physical science that indicates CO₂ is NOT a significant driver or cause of climate change. It is important to identify what causes, or does NOT cause, the significant changes in Earth's past climates. The fact that the major cause of climate

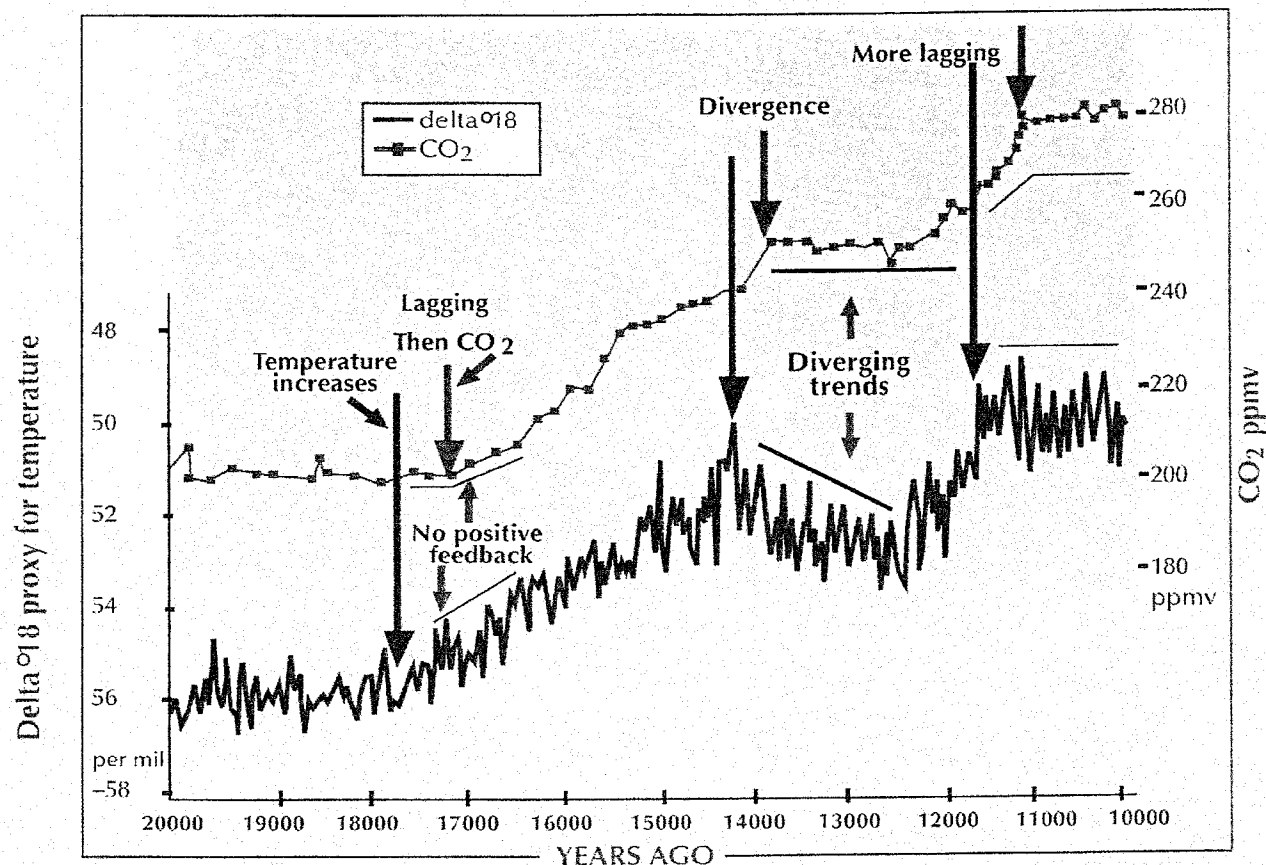
change in the last several hundred thousand years was not CO₂ has been settled by detailed analyses of ice cores taken near the poles, some of which date back over 600,000 years. These analyses, beginning in 1999 and performed by scientists from around the world, indicate that the

climate (temperature) changed, either warmer or colder, several hundred years BEFORE the CO₂ levels changed. A cause does not follow an effect (see Figure 4). This discovery alone changed a lot of scientists' minds about CO₂'s influence, or lack thereof. Many others, already con-

The model projections play an important role in creating the general perception that a 'human-made climate catastrophe is at hand'. Since this fear is driving legislative proposals that could lead to the government commitment of spending of trillions of dollars, which could result in severe economic impacts,

Earth's atmosphere needs more carbon dioxide

Ice Core Analysis - Antarctica



This detailed analysis clearly shows the several hundred year lag of CO₂'s response to a prior temperature change. A cause does not follow an effect. It also illustrates that CO₂ and temperature do not always co-vary and there is no indication of positive feedback.

Concordia (Dome C) Analyses after L.E. Monnin, et al., 2005.

Figure 4

spicuously committed through public statements, writings, or even decades of teaching, tried to "ignore" this paradigm changer and have clung to possible positive feedbacks that could still give CO₂ a significant role in climate change. Feedbacks that effect the climate are both real and important, and they can be either positive or negative.

The important question regarding CO₂'s limited physical capacity to trap additional heat because of the logarithmic decline in CO₂'s ability to trap additional heat, is whether the small residual effect in additional warming will cause a positive or negative feedback. Figure 5 illustrates the logarithmic limitation in CO₂'s ability to trap additional heat,

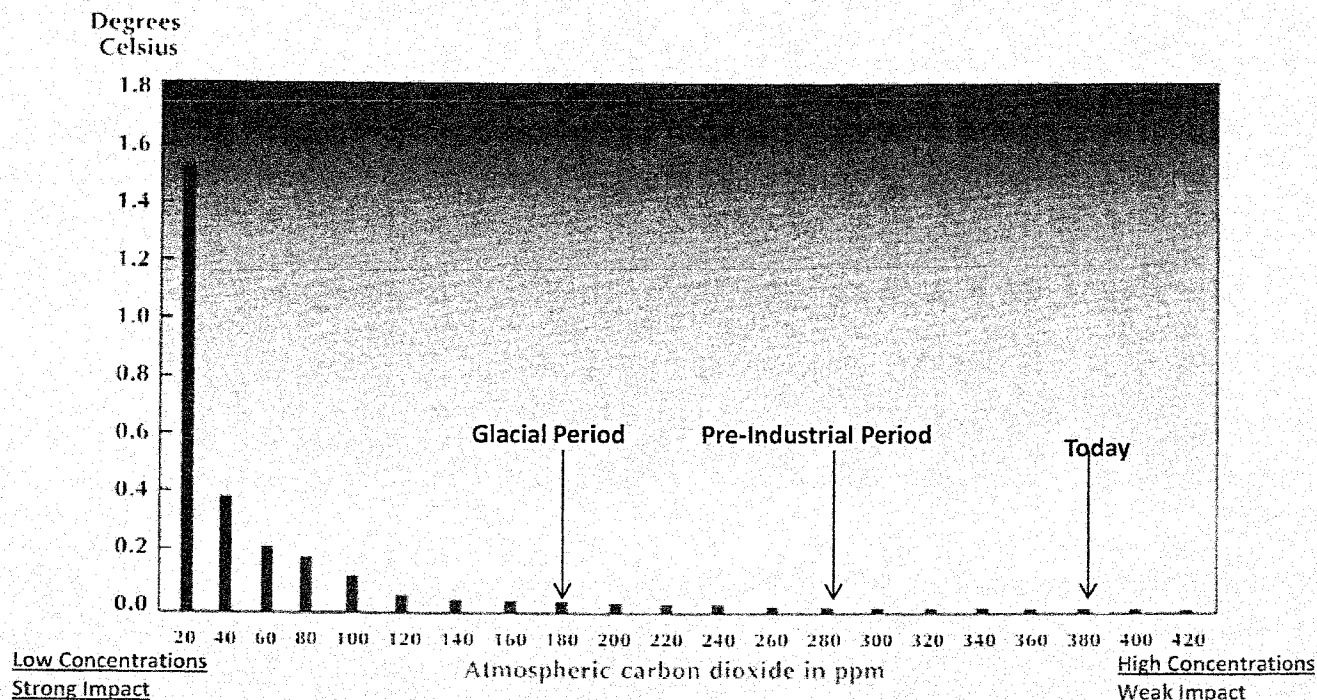
and a look at Figure 4 again shows the lack of a positive feedback effect once CO₂ levels did rise. While the human-made models coming from the IPCC and from academia project strong positive feedback, empirical evidence from Earth's climate history does not support this position. The model predictions of runaway warming are simply not evident in the paleoclimate records.

The model projections play an important role in creating the general perception that a 'human-made climate catastrophe is at hand'. Since this fear is driving legislative proposals that could lead to the government commitment of spending of trillions of dollars, which could result in severe economic impacts,

let's briefly examine some facts about modeling:

- Global climate models (GCMs) are creations of the modeler;
- Assuming values within the possible range of a specific input is up to the modeler;
- What factors are, or are not, included in the GCMs are up to the modeler or to the provider of funding (i.e. the IPCC or even today's federal agencies);
- Well-known climate modelers have recently admitted that the current climate models have not included some pertinent climate-changing factors, some of which they have only recently recognized!

The Warming Effect of Atmospheric Carbon Dioxide



David Archibald's chart of the logarithmic decline in CO₂'s capacity to trap heat radiated from Earth's surface is excellent in its simplicity. Using the 20-year real time research on Earth's sensitivity to changes in atmospheric CO₂ concentrations (Idso, 2001), Archibald calculates only a 0.2 degree Celsius rise in temperature by the time the CO₂ concentrations have reached 620 ppm in the 22nd century.

Modified after I. David Archibald, 2007.

Figure 5

- Nearly all modelers have used a sensitivity of Earth to a doubling of CO₂ that is multiples higher than calculated by most climate scientists. East Anglia University's former director of the Climate Research Unit (CRU), the besieged Phil Jones, now admits their and the IPCC's sensitivity assumptions were probably too high. In light of the above-admitted shortcomings in current GCMs, why do the modelers and their funding sources, which include

the federal government, keep foisting their catastrophic forecasts on the legislators?

- Isn't it human nature for a modeler to want to please the funding source, be it conscious or subconscious, in order to perpetuate the funding and not terminate the modeler's reason for existence?

Back to empirical evidence that flies in the face of the current GCM projections. Did Earth's temperature rise perceptibly

from the late 1970s to the mid-1990s? Based on current data from the NOAA, NASA and the CRU, I would agree. It is commonly claimed by the "warmists" and the media that this warming was unprecedented and was caused by the rapid rise in atmospheric CO₂. That it was unprecedented is clearly a lie; consider some climate history that illustrates many warming and cooling trends over the course of Earth's long history, and the state of CO₂ change:

Earth's atmosphere needs more carbon dioxide

Biography of H. Leighton Steward

CHAIRMAN OF THE NON-PROFIT PlantsNeedCO2.org and CO2IsGreen.org foundations. Leighton Steward is also a geologist, environmentalist, author, and former executive in the energy industry. Steward has written about the nation's disappearing wetlands ("Louisiana's National Treasure"), global climate change ("Fire, Ice and Paradise"), and even nutrition and health ("Sugar Busters") with the latter series selling over four million copies and spending sixteen weeks at number one on the *New York Times* Best Sellers list. His work history includes stints at Shell, Louisiana Land and Burlington Resources. Leighton has been Chairman of the U.S. Oil and Gas Association, The Natural Gas Supply Association, and the Louisiana Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association.



Steward represented the independent sector of the energy industry on both republican and democratic presidential missions to the Soviet Union, Turkey and Pakistan. He currently serves on the boards or board of visitors of EOG Resources, the Southwest Research Institute, M.D. Anderson Cancer Center, the Buffalo Bill Historical Center, and is Chairman of the Study of Earth and Man at SMU. He is twice past Chairman of the Audubon Nature Institute and was Chairman of the National Wetlands Coalition for ten years.

Steward has been presented with the API's Gold Medal Award for Distinguished Service, IPAA's Carney Cochran Award, AAPG's Public Service Award, API's 25 Year Club Distinguished Leadership Award and the Environmental Protection Agency's Award for Environmental Excellence.

His current interests are the benefits of CO₂ for the plant and animal kingdoms, as well as misplaced blame on CO₂ for causing global climate change.

- 1995 to 2010: No warming despite a steep rise in CO₂.
- 1976 to 1995: Significant warming and a steep rise in CO₂.
- 1940s to 1970s: A cooling trend and an increasing CO₂ level.
- 1910 to 1940s: A significant warming and very little rise in CO₂.
- 1880 to 1910: A cooling trend and low rise in CO₂.
- 1860 to 1880: A significant warming and very little rise in CO₂.
- 1860 was the beginning of the Industrial Revolution and humankind's input of a significant amount of CO₂.
- 1710 to 1730: A huge warming in Europe and per the IPCC, no change in CO₂.
- 1710 to 2010: A 300-year warming trend and no change in CO₂ (IPCC) during the first 150 years.
- 1600 to 1700: The depth of the Little Ice Age (LIA) and, per the IPCC, no change in CO₂.
- ±1,000 A.D.: the Medieval Warm Period (MWP) to the LIA - a 500+ year cooling trend and per the IPCC, no change in CO₂.
- ±300 A.D.: Includes the Dark Ages to the MWP, a 600-plus year warming trend and no change in CO₂. (IPCC).
- ±300 B.C.: The Roman Climate Optimum (RCO) to around 300 A.D., a 600-year cooling trend and no change in CO₂ (IPCC).

Superimposed on these overall warming and cooling trends were the "thirty year" warming and cooling trends we have witnessed in the last 150 years. They correlate impressively with changes in major current shifts in the Pacific Ocean. The longer overall trends correlate well with the activity levels within the sun. The trends do not correlate well at all with changes, or lack thereof, in the atmospheric CO₂ content.

Let's speculate that the older, flat CO₂ levels were wrong for some reason and actually varied. If they did, the ice core analyses still show that for the major climate shifts, the CO₂ changes follow and do not cause the climate changes.

Changes in activity levels in the sun do show overall correlation with Earth's temperatures. Changes in major ocean currents do correlate with shorter-term climate changes, and possibly even longer climate-change cycles.

Earth has never experienced "runaway warming". If we force ourselves to use the currently uneconomic alternative energy sources, reduce oil consumption and make energy even cheaper for the rest of the world, and add the burden of Cap and Tax, this will be economic suicide. Do you want to bet your future on something that has never happened? Not me! ♦

Earth has never experienced "runaway warming". If we force ourselves to use the currently uneconomic alternative energy sources, reduce oil consumption and make energy even cheaper for the rest of the world, and add the burden of Cap and Tax, this will be economic suicide. Do you want to bet your future on something that has never happened? Not me! ♦

Climate change THE TWO-SIDED STORY

By Garrett Lay

Winner of the 2009 MPA/MBOGC Montana High School Essay Contest

THERE ARE MANY ARGUMENTS ABOUT WHETHER human-caused (anthropogenic) carbon dioxide is a major contributor to CO₂ in the atmosphere, or not. The controversy is so heated that it has polarized the scientific community. With so many recent movies about global warming, it is hard to believe anything other than humankind could be the main contributor. However, as time goes on, more and more people are starting to speak out against those theories, and the controversy continues today.

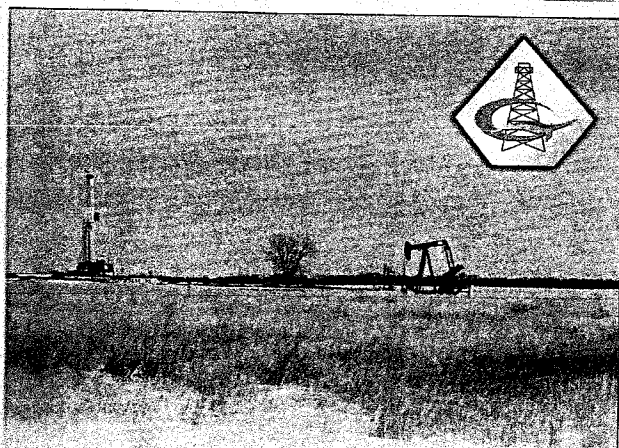
There is much evidence concluding that anthropogenic CO₂ is a major contributor to the total amount of CO₂ in the atmosphere. In 2007, 2,700 scientists from 130 countries all agreed that humans cause most, if not all, planetary warming.²

The report, called "The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change" or the IPCC, stated that factors like deforestation, industrialization, and pollution caused an excess of water vapor, CO₂, methane, and nitrous oxide to be emitted into the atmosphere; all the gasses are trapped near the earth's surface and contribute to the "greenhouse" effect. It also stated that humans place more CO₂ in the air than plants could possibly absorb, and that even if humans stopped all CO₂ output, the CO₂ would still be in the air for many years.

The average temperature has climbed 1.4 degrees Celsius since the 1800s, and the last eleven of twelve years have been some of the warmest since 1850.² The IPCC showed projections of the sea level rising anywhere from seven to twenty-three inches by this century's end. If the sea level rises only a mere four inches, it would flood much of Southeast Asia and most of the South Sea Islands. More than a million species could face extinction in the future as a result of changing ecosystems and shortages of food.²

On the other side of the spectrum, many scientists still believe that anthropogenic CO₂ is not a major contributor to the amount of CO₂ in the atmosphere. According to the United States Department of Energy, only about 14.8 percent of CO₂ in the atmosphere, about 11.88 parts per million (ppm), was caused by humans since 1900. The 68.5 ppm not caused by humans results primarily from forest fires and volcanoes. Contradictory to earlier beliefs, it is now believed that if all CO₂ distribution stopped, the CO₂ levels in the atmosphere would almost instantly drop, causing any temperature change to go back to normal.⁴

The Nongovernmental International Panel on Climate Change (NIPCC) recently wrote an 880-page report that mainly refutes the 2007 Fourth Assessment Report of the UN's IPCC report. It reveals the flaws in the statement that harmful global warming is "very likely" to be caused by humans emitting CO₂ into the atmosphere. A collection of information called *Climate Change Reconsidered*, written by Dr. S. Fred Singer and Dr. Craig Idso, challenges the "very likely" statement of the IPCC. The book is composed of nine chapters containing thousands of peer-reviewed papers and many articles. Dr. Singer, an atmospheric physicist and professor emeritus of science at the University of Virginia, was quoted as saying,



Through its subsidiaries G3 Operating, LLC and Southern Bay Operating, LLC, GeoResources, Inc. owns and operates producing oil and gas properties in the Southwest, Gulf Coast and the Williston Basin in the U.S. and conducts oil and gas exploration and development and production operations in these areas.

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*"The NIPCC report is the only document that responds comprehensively to the flawed claims of the UN's document. We demonstrate the evidence that nature is the main cause of climate change – not human activities. Consequently, any efforts to control emissions of greenhouse gases are not only hugely expensive and ineffective, but completely pointless. Carbon dioxide is not an atmospheric pollutant."*³

A meteorologist, Dr. Idso is also founder and chairman of the Center for the Study of Carbon Dioxide and Global Change. He states that the UN claims to have used the best available science, but they contradict real-world models and only work in theoretical situations. The NIPCC appendix lists 31,478 American scientists, 9,029 with Ph.D.s, who signed a petition³ stating:

"There is no convincing scientific evidence that human release of carbon dioxide, methane or other greenhouse gases is causing or will, in the foreseeable future, cause catastrophic heating of the Earth's atmosphere and the disruption of the Earth's climate."

It is my personal opinion that anthropogenic CO₂ is not a major contributor to the amount of CO₂ in the atmosphere. Even though the IPCC report was accepted in the scientific community in 2007, new information has recently become available. When 31,478 scientists concur on the NIPCC report, it is hard to give much credibility to the IPCC report with only 2,700 scientists agreeing. The IPCC's report analyzed data from the early 1800s to the present-day. It is known that a "lit-

tle ice age" occurred between 1300 and 1850¹, so naturally the climate would start warming when the "little ice age" ended.

It is also very short-minded to think that the earth is a constant force. The earth has been changing for thousands of years, from hot to cold climates and back. It is a very rash statement to say that humans could possibly have such a dramatic effect on our climate, short of a nuclear winter. This does not mean we should not be conscientious of our actions and our responsibility towards a healthy environment; rather, it suggests that humans do not have nearly the impact [on our climate] as we once believed.

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- ³ Miller, Dan. "The Climate-Change Report the UN Failed to Write". 6 Feb. 2009. *The Heartland Institute*. 6 Dec. 2009 <<http://www.heartland.org/full/25445>>
- ⁴ Nelson, T.J. "Cold Facts on Global Warming". 8 Nov. 2009. *Science Notes*. 6 Dec. 2009 <<http://brneurosci.org/co2.html>> ♦

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Misrule by the Unelected

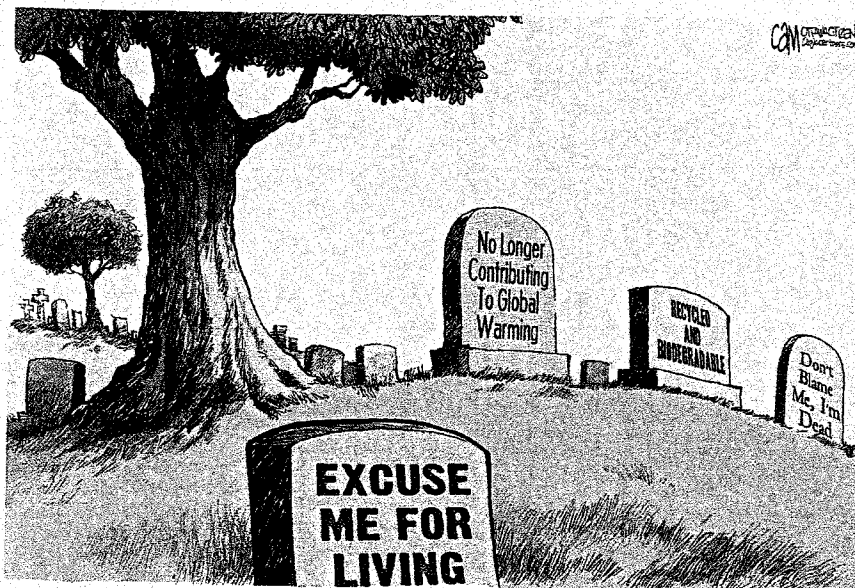
ITEM: The Los Angeles Times, in a December 24 article entitled "Pristine areas of the West are again preserved," reported: "Restoring a policy abandoned by the George W. Bush administration, the top Interior official on Thursday gave the agency that manages 245 million acres of public land the authority to temporarily protect pristine areas of the West. Interior Secretary Ken Salazar, who issued the order, called it 'a new chapter in terms of how we take care of our Bureau of Land Management lands.'"

Under the "directive," said the Times, the "bureau will now compile an inventory of 'wild lands' and, as part of its public planning process, has the authority to keep them off-limits to development."

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The Post also noted: "Combined with an earlier EPA rule targeting cars and light trucks, the agency is poised to regulate sectors accounting for more than 55 percent of the nation's total greenhouse gas emissions."

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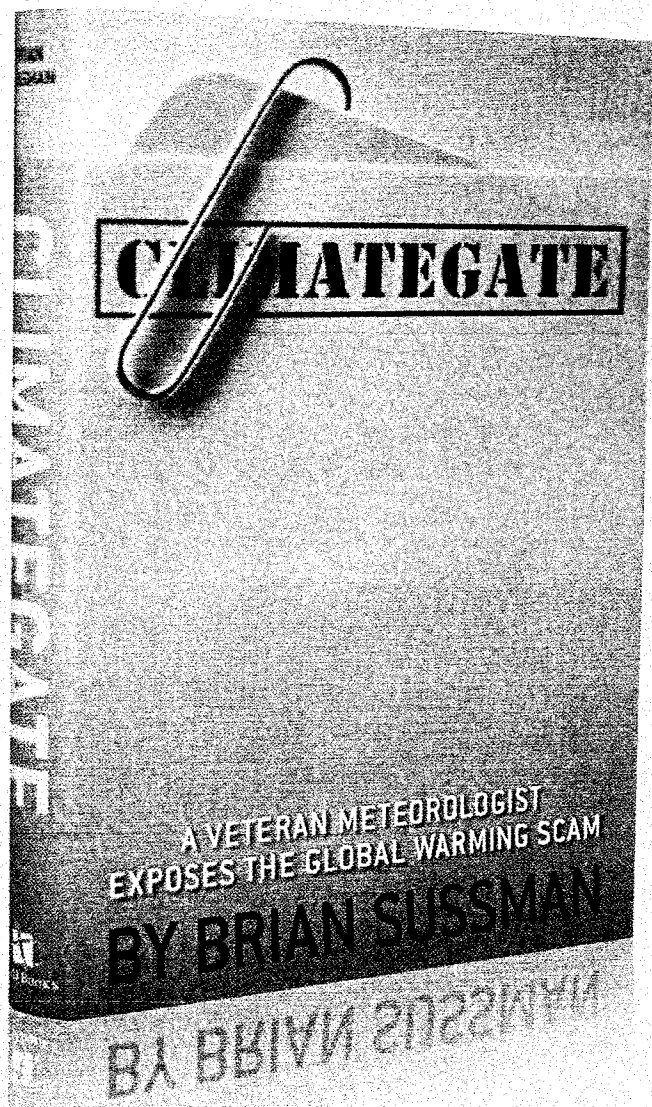


THE CEMETERY FOR GUILT-RIDDEN ENVIRONMENTALISTS

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A GLOBAL-WARMING PRIMER



More than just a book about Climategate, the leaking of e-mails from global-warming alarmists, *Climategate* covers the science, politics, and goals behind global-warming claims.

by Rebecca Terrell

Climategate: A Veteran Meteorologist Exposes the Global Warming Scam, by Brian Sussman, Washington, D.C.: World Net Daily, 2010, 224 pages, hardcover.

Gideons International should obtain rights to this title and place a copy in every hotel room in the United States. It is a veritable bible arming readers with information they need to refute the claims of environmentalists that humans can adversely influence climate. Americans need to understand this issue, because devastating public policy is being crafted based on faulty science cooked up by those who stand to make a lot of money off the hoax.

Readers of *THE NEW AMERICAN* in San Francisco will recognize the author, Brian Sussman. He is an award-winning science reporter and meteorologist and hosts a top-rated talk radio program in the Bay area. He has more than 20 years' experience in climate science and is dedicated to refuting the claims of those who promote the idea of anthropogenic (human-caused) global warming (AGW).

As the title indicates, Sussman's book tells the story of Climategate, the incident of November 2009 in which hackers pirated hundreds of e-mails from a British university. The correspondence revealed that top UN climate scientists from around the world had for more than a decade been fraudulently reporting data to favor their alarmist climate agenda.

SCIENCE

However, Sussman's book does not stop there. In fact, he began writing it more than two years ago. As he was wrapping up the final version, Climategate broke, and he redrafted the entire work, incorporating important highlights of the scandal along with background information about the perpetrators. Evidence from these e-mails significantly reinforces many of the points Sussman makes in his exposé of fabricated climate science.

For example, he gives a brief explanation of the cyclical nature of climate, citing the Medieval Warm Period (MWP) when global temperatures were considerably higher than those of the present day, and the subsequent Little Ice Age (LIA), during which once-fertile Greenland became buried under ice. He shows how proof of global climate fluctuations is based on physical evidence and historical observations. More importantly, he reveals — from both personal experience and Climategate e-mails — a concerted media coverup of the truth.

There are many other climate myths that Sussman debunks in his page-turning book. For example, it is a common media-inspired misconception that the United States is withering under its hottest weather in history. Sussman reports on the shockingly large number of official U.S. weather monitoring stations compromised by increasing urbanization in their immediate vicinities. The results of these and other setting violations are false recordings significantly higher than actual surface temperatures. Additionally, he shows that corrected official temperature records rank the 1930s as the hottest decade in the last century and reveal a net cooling since that time despite increased consumption of fossil fuels during the same period.

Next, Sussman zeros in on the main object of climate-change

"Controlling carbon is a bureaucrat's dream. If you control carbon, you control life," said Dr. Richard Lindzen, a climate scientist with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in 2007.

propaganda: carbon dioxide. Hardly a pollutant, CO₂ is a vital component of the Earth's atmosphere yet makes up only 0.038 percent of it. Of that scant amount, human activity accounts for 3 percent of the atmospheric CO₂ — or little more than one thousandth of a percent of the atmosphere! Even if doubled, the amount would be infinitesimal.

ECONOMICS AND PUBLIC POLICY

Sussman's book encompasses more than science, because his purpose in writing is not merely to refute errors. The climate debate would not exist if unscrupulous politicians did not intend to use the concocted data to enact public policies set to cripple developed nations' economies and force consumers back to archaic levels of energy consumption. "Controlling carbon is a bureaucrat's dream. If you control carbon, you control life," said Dr. Richard Lindzen, a climate scientist with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in 2007.

His words have already played out in real life. In December, Ed Hiserodt reported for *THE NEW AMERICAN*, "Last January the government of Chad outlawed charcoal because of its emissions of CO₂. This caused a riot in the streets by women whose only method of cooking for their families was being taken from them to pacify the environmental extremists. Their plea was, 'Kill us now. That is better than starving to death.'"

Sussman warns his readers that eco-fanatics have the same thing in mind for the United States. New technologies with chillingly Orwellian potential are already in use that will allow government authorities to monitor home appliances and control them remotely. For example, updated building codes now mandate the use of Programmable Communicating Thermostats (PCT), which "allow the utility to change settings on the thermostat based on

load or other factors." Meanwhile, companies such as GE, Google, Microsoft, and IBM stand to make fortunes on the development of such technology. Hardly surprising is Al Gore's stake in many of these eco-mercenaries. Equally damning is Barack Obama's interest in the Chicago Climate Exchange, a commodity market poised "to become the designated carbon trading depot" if the President's dreams of carbon-taxing cap-and-trade become reality.

ALMOST PERFECT

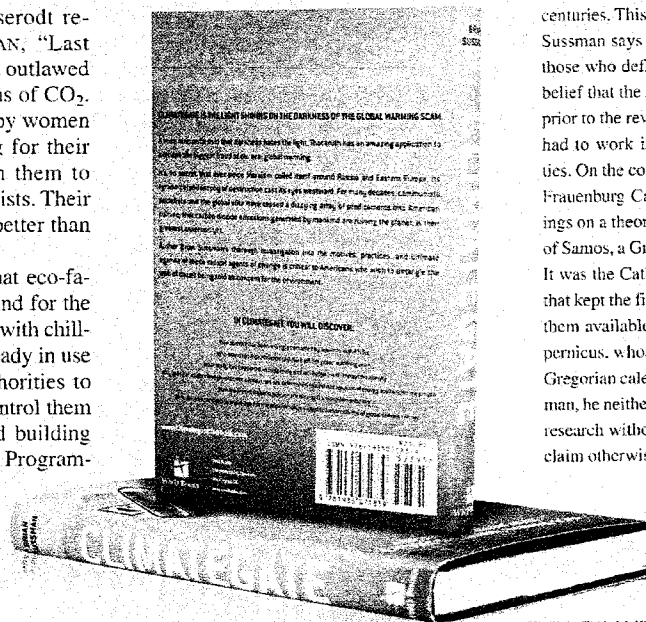
There are only two issues Sussman raised that deserve a more complete explanation. They involve his discussion of alternatives to fossil fuel energy sources. Chapter Nine is devoted to analyzing the pros and cons of several, including wind, solar, hydro, and nuclear. In addressing wind power, Sussman states, "I'm not denying the validity of wind power — those turbines really do spin out energy." He goes on to explain how unreliable and dangerous wind turbines are, which is true. But the energy they "spin out" is totally unsuitable for powering an industrial economy and must always be backed up with some reliable form of generation that always must be kept running because wind is intermittent and can stop at any time.

Additionally, Sussman devotes only two pages to nuclear power. Though he defends it against undeserved alarmism continuing ad nauseam since the 1979 Three Mile Island incident, he omits the vital point that nuclear is the safest, cleanest, and by far most efficient and readily available answer to the so-called "energy crisis." There is nothing wrong with fossil fuels, but nuclear is unquestionably superior and should be the main source of power generation in the United States and around the world. Considering spent fuel reprocessing potential, current reserves are sufficient for millennia, which gives a completely new twist to the term "renewables." The "energy crisis" is perpetrated by government policies that shackle nuclear while funneling taxpayer money to inefficient and wasteful wind, solar, and other misnamed renewable energy sources.

Despite these points, *Climategate* deserves high praise and is a must-read for every patriotic American interested in saving his country from assassins masquerading as eco-do-gooders. Sussman closes his book with a prayer all should willingly echo: "May God give us the grace to do what is right." Amen. ■

*There is actually a third issue Sussman discussed, which is beside the point of this article but nonetheless needs correcting. In Chapter Seven he compares the persecution of AGW deniers to the Catholic Church's treatment of scientists throughout the centuries. This is a very poor analogy. For example, Sussman says that the Catholic Church persecuted those who defied the theory of geocentrism — the belief that the Earth is the center of the universe — prior to the revelations of Nicolas Copernicus, who had to work in secret for fear of church authorities. On the contrary, Copernicus, a Polish canon of Frauenburg Cathedral, based his heliocentric findings on a theory originally proposed by Aristarchus of Samos, a Greek scientist of the third century B.C. It was the Catholic Church's reverence for science that kept the findings of Aristarchus alive and made them available more than 1,700 years later to Copernicus, whose research provided the basis for the Gregorian calendar. Moreover, as a devoted churchman, he neither could nor would have conducted his research without permission from his superiors. To claim otherwise is to do his memory great injustice.

Sussman's other examples, including ones on Giordano Bruno and Galileo, are equally flawed.



by Ed Hiserodt

Last December, as even every cloistered monk and Third World inhabitant probably knows, there was an International Conference on Climate Change in Copenhagen, attended by

government functionaries from around the world. The pampered delegates, who evidently weren't worried about their own carbon footprints, caused a Scandinavia-wide shortage of black stretch limousines.

The conference actually had very little to do with climate change, ignoring al-

most out-of-hand the prominent news at the time: the Climategate scandal — the release of the e-mails indicating top global-warming scientists were skewing temperature data and engaged in a smear campaign against climate-change skeptics. But the conference had much to do with

Cap & Fade Contradictions?

I have reviewed Delaware's RGGI [Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative] performance [Cap and Fade, December 2010]. The 10 percent reduction goal has already been met and will hit 34 percent reduction by 2014. But essentially none of it is because of RGGI. Power plant closings and the switch from coal to natural gas (market forces) are what is achieving the change. Power production and jobs are moving out of state to non-RGGI states. RGGI is just another tax. Most of RGGI money is blown on redundant education (propaganda) and wasteful solar projects that provide little return on investment.

China increased carbon dioxide by 1.4 trillion tons between 2004 and 2008. The 10 percent Delaware RGGI goal would save 755,000 tons per year. China [carbon dioxide] increases replace the decade-long Delaware goal every 68 seconds! Meanwhile, RGGI states' power prices keep going up and those states become less competitive. Local action is futile.

—From a *Governing.com* reader

Outsourcing Is Advantageous

his report and reassigned him. He has since retired, and the Competitive Enterprise Institute published his paper, entitled "Comments on Draft Technical Support Document for Endangerment Analysis for greenhouse Gas Emissions Under the Clean Air Act." It shows that EPA based the finding on unsubstantiated data and unrealistic assumptions. Carlin says the agency plays a "pivotal role in the global green climate control conspiracy."

Mitigating EPA

Legislators are scrambling to shackle EPA's Stalinist tactics. "The rules proposed by EPA are a virtual gun to the head of Congress," U.S. Representative Marsha Blackburn (R-Tenn.) said in a press release. "The EPA is rushing to implement [cap-and-trade legislation] before it is passed."

Blackburn introduced legislation to prevent CO₂ and other GHGs from being classified as air pollutants in the Clean Air Act. A bill sponsored by her col-



AP Images

Energy Secretary Steven Chu, a strong cap-and-trade advocate, admitted carbon rationing would offshore American industries. "A lot of money might flow to developing countries," he said.

league Earl Pomeroy (D-N.D.) would prohibit EPA from regulating GHGs altogether. And H.R. 4753 by Congressman Nick Rahall (D-W.Va.) would suspend EPA authority over stationary sources for the next two years. All three pieces

of legislation have been sitting stagnant in the House Committee on Energy and Commerce for months.

Impatient with similar inactivity on her resolution to disapprove and nullify EPA's endangerment finding, Senator Lisa

The U.S. Treasury Department released a 2009 analysis of the Waxman-Markey bill indicating that the cost to American taxpayers would be approximately \$393 billion per year.

Murkowski (R-Alaska) reached an agreement with Democratic leadership for a vote in June. It would undoubtedly face presidential veto if passed by Congress, but even if successfully enacted into law the resolution would only prevent regulations for *stationary* sources for one year while doing nothing to stop EPA from regulating automobiles.

Eco-government

The most glaring weakness in each piece of legislation mentioned above is a blatant disregard for constitutional constraints. The author of each bill argues that only Congress has authority to enact climate-change policy. On the contrary, the U.S.

Constitution includes no enumerated powers related to climate or energy. Former U.S. Senator and NASA astronaut Harrison Schmitt says that both EPA regulations and cap-and-trade legislation violate the Constitution. At the Heartland Institute conference, Schmitt

explained that federal authority is limited to issues of national defense. "Cap and trade actually jeopardizes national security," he argued. "It reduces the energy supply, weakening the country's ability to defend itself."

What explains this suicidal cap-and-trade agenda? "Alarmists look on abundant energy as a peril to be controlled," said Christopher Horner of the Competitive Enterprise Institute. "It was never about climate. The environmental agenda seeks to use the state to *create* scarcity as a means to exert the state's authority over your lives," he told Heartland conference attendees in May.

But the matter extends beyond the fed-

eral level, as domestic cap and trade would merely prime the nation for UN global eco-government. According to Lord Christopher Monckton, former Policy Advisor to British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, the climate treaty prepared for Copenhagen proposes an international government composed of an executive board and more than 300 new bureaucracies "to which the market rules and related dynamics should be subordinate." It also calls for a tax on wealthy nations of two percent of GDP, and another two-percent tax on all financial transactions.

This treaty will be the subject of debate at the next UN Climate Change Conference in Mexico this fall, and the White House has already promised its support whether or not Congress approves. Monckton warned that Western democracy and its "one leveling constitutional practice," the ballot box, are at stake. It will be up to American voters to elect a Congress this November with the courage to protect and defend America from all enemies of her Constitution, both foreign and domestic. ■